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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

No Visible Reason for its Existence.

JUDICIAL SALARY BILL POSTPONED.

Full Day's Work in the Senate.

Adjournment of Both Houses till Monday Night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 26, 1875.

The President laid before the Senate resolutions of the Allegheny County Medical Society.

The bill directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their judges to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county and validating the details heretofore made, was passed finally.

The following were sent to the Governor for his signature:

An act relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is like to prove insolvent.

An act to make legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by municipal corporations for value.

An act to authorize the holding of separate courts at the same time in counties in which the court is constituted of two or more law judges.

An act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries.

An act fixing the compensation of township officers.

The bill to prevent the stealing of ice upon ponds, streams, rivers, creeks and canals owned or leased for the production of ice, was defeated, reconsidered and laid over.

The bill relating to bonds of indemnity given to sheriffs in their official capacity for executing writs, was recommitted.

The bill appropriating money for the propagation and protection of fish, was postponed till Tuesday next.

The vote on the Judicial Salary bill was reconsidered—28 to 12. The question recurring on Mr. Playford's amendment to make salaries five and four thousand dollars, it was lost—15 to 25. The question recurring on Mr. Dill's amendment to make salaries six and five thousand dollars, the bill was postponed till Tuesday afternoon.

The following passed second reading:

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of this Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation," approved May 8, A. D. 1874.

An act relative to the pavement of streets in cities and providing the manner of payment therefor.

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of B. F. Burroughs, engineer, and Daniel Best, firemen, for services rendered from October first to December first, A. D. 1875, under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

An act to authorize State banks to surrender their charters for the purpose of organizing national banks under the provisions of the several acts of Congress.

An act in relation to the settlement of the claims of the State for unpaid purchase money in certain lands in the county of Union.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act authorizing the citizens of Charlestown township, Chester county, to change the method of mending and improving the roads and building bridges in said township," approved February 10, A. D. 1785.

An act providing for the improvement and protection of the rafting channel and roadway of the river Delaware, making an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars therefor, and declaring the conditions on which the same or parts thereof shall take effect.

An act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

An act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors, deputy mayors, aldermen and justices of the peace, requiring them to record in the information the residence of the person or persons taken as bail and the location and extent of their property.

The Senate adjourned till Monday night.

NOTARIES APPOINTED.

The Governor has appointed the following notaries: William G. White, W. H. Everett, Charles Evans, C. H. Johnson, F. F. McKelvy, J. B. Phillips, of Pittsburgh; James Greer, of Oakdale; R. M. Wilson, of Elderton.

HOUSE.

A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented for and against local option and the Pipe Line bill.

Mr. Mask offered a resolution prohibiting debate or amendment of bills on first reading. Laid over under the rules.

The Committee on Elections reported a resolution declaring Mr. Rosenmiller, of Lancaster, eligible to a seat.

Mr. Long offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Vice and Immorality to ascertain and report to the House the amount charged in the different counties for license to sell liquor. Referred.

The bill dividing cities into five classes was favorably reported from the Corporation Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Berks, moved to consider the joint resolution in relation to the Treasurer's investigation, but, after an hours talk, withdrew his motion. There is thus a committee without anything to investigate.

Different committees report a large number of bills.

The House adjourned till Monday evening.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1875.

The drilling of forces by the friends of repeal of local option was too much the temperance men, and the session of night resulted in passing the repealing through first reading by a two-thirds vote. It went through second reading, today, and will pass finally, in all probability, before this letter is published. Its fate in the Senate, with this large vote in the House for it—128 to 56—need not be considered problematical. The action of the House will be accepted as the voice of the people, and as the only question at issue is whether the voice shall be made potential, or, or be held over until the triennial, it can be taken in 1876, there is no good reason for supposing that the Senate will itself up to thwart the public will expressed by the direct representatives of the people.

The General Appropriation bill passed second reading to-day, in the House, with one amendment added to it, and will probably pass finally to-morrow. This will remove the only difficulty in the way of the final adjournment on March 18th, which may now be considered as a certain fact.

In that connection it may be as well to add all concerned that, by the terms of resolution of final adjournment, *no bill to be read in place, in either House, after to-day*. All who have bills to present had better be getting them ready. Many of the bills now pending have but a poor show of getting through finally; and such as are sent down, now, will have a still poorer chance.

The Democratic members, evidently tired of their position in the attempt to force them to unseat Ringgold, of Philadelphia, upon a flimsy pretext that he has been guilty, before election, of an offense of which the House could take cognizance, to-day abandoned the attempt, and left Ringgold undisturbed in his seat. It was a mean, paltry attempt, at best, and would have covered the party with disgrace if it had been persisted in.

The Senate, to-day, had up the question of the power of one branch of the Legislature to order an investigation and carry with it power to send for persons and papers. The retail coal dealers of Philadelphia presented grave charges against the Reading Railroad Company, to the effect that it was engaged in the business of mining in coal, as well as transporting it, contrary to its charter. They had a hearing last night before the Committees of Senate and House, of which Senator Mackey is Chairman, and that gentleman this morning presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five, to investigate the charges, with power to send for persons and papers.

Strang a: once raised the question that one branch of the Legislature could not, of itself, order an investigation whereby the expenditure of money. No method of the expenditure of money. No method of the expenditure of money. No committee could investigate without employing a clerk, sending for witnesses, and paying their fees, and the other incidental expenses of a committee. To pay this money would require an appropriation, and under the Constitution no appropriation can be made for any purpose not previously authorized by law. The investigation, therefore, must be ordered by law, and law involves the assent of both Houses and the approval of the Governor. Investigation was hence a legislative act, and must be ordered by the joint action of both Houses. Mr. Strang and Mr. Rutan put this point very strongly, and the Democrats acknowledged the force of their arguments, by conceding the major portion of their position.

Mr. Wallace, Mr. Playford and others admitted the general fact that appropriations must be made in pursuance of law, but urged that investigations are a privilege belonging to every legislative body, and that the Legislature was bound to provide, by after appropriations, for the cost of them. They cited the case of the Cassville investigation, last winter, and that of a bill this winter, to pay deficiencies in the appropriation for reconstructing the chambers of the two Houses, as appropriations made without previous authority of law; but it was shown, in reply, that an act was passed appropriating $1,000 for the Cassville investigation before that investigation began, and the subsequent appropriation was simply to supply a deficiency. In the matter of reconstructing the chambers of the two Houses, it was shown that the work was authorized to be done, by law, before any expenses were incurred, and the first appropriation made for it was not sufficient in amount. The second appropriation was made to supply that deficiency, and not to furnish legal authority for the expenditure after it had been incurred.

After a long and very interesting debate, Mr. Maclay moved to change the resolution into a bill, which was done—yeas 28, nays 14—a strictly party vote. The bill was then referred, and immediately reported back, for future consideration.

There would not have been, I think, a moment's hesitation in giving Mr. Strang's position a unanimous indorsement, if there had not been involved in the question the assumption, on the part of the Democratic majority in the House, that that body has the right to order any investigation it pleases, without consulting the Senate, and then call upon the Legislature to foot the bill. The Democratic Senators felt bound, in some sort, to stand by their colleagues in the House, on this question; but as the Senate has now practically given notice to the House that it will not sanction any expenditure of money for purposes not previously authorized by law, that body will be slow to undertake an investigation, into the condition of the Treasury or upon any other subject, with the full knowledge that the expenses of the investigation will not be paid.

The framers of the Constitution builded wiser than they knew when they put into it this provision that no expenditures of money shall be undertaken on behalf of the State without previous authority of law therefor. Legislative investigations, generally, are humbugs, and very expensive. They are frequently got up by Legislative bummers, for the sake of the extra pay, or to provide a place for some one as clerk. They have heretofore cost the State a mint of money, to the aggrandizement of a great point gained to get the rule established that all investigations, hereafter, must be joint ones, and be authorized by law.

Mr. Yerkes got up his bill, to-day, to add wharf companies to the list of corporations that may be chartered under the corporation act of last year. Mr. Newmyer had boards of trade added, and then Mr. Mullen tried to get in pipe line companies; but, on a point of order, which the President submitted to the Senate, he was ruled out—23 to 91.

The Judicial Salary bill came up on second reading, and the weary old fight of last year was renewed and the old ground trodden over for two mortal hours. The same old speeches were made, the same old arguments revamped, and the same hostility shown by the country members to the attempt to make a broad distinction between the city and country judges.

The bill, as reported, gives to the Philadelphia and Allegheny judges $7,000 each, per annum, and to the common pleas $1,000 each. Mr. Dill moved to make the Philadelphia and Allegheny judges $5,000 each. Mr. Yerkes moved to make the figures $6,000 for the city judges and $5,000 for the country judges, which Dill accepted. Playford then moved to amend by making the figures $6,000 for Philadelphia and Allegheny and $4,000 for the rest of the State. On this proposition the fight was made.

Mr. Newmyer and Mr. Jones contended that as the city of Philadelphia paid her judges $2,000 a year each, in addition to what the State paid them, $5,000 each, and judges in Allegheny were paid by the county $1,000 a year each in addition to the $5,000 paid by the State, that the "compensation" clause, existing at the time the Constitution was adopted, was the total of these joint sums, and that under the schedule of the Constitution, the Legislature was prohibited from increasing that amount. As, under this argument, the Allegheny judges would be entitled to $6,000, only, these gentlemen forgot to explain how it was to be construed into justifying the attempt to fix their salaries at $7,000.

The country members expressed a willingness to make a difference of $1,000 between city and country judges, but would go no further. A few were willing to raise the country judges to $5,000, but they were not numerous; and when the vote was taken on Playford's amendment, it prevailed—yeas 25, nays 19. The majority, if so minded, could have put their bill through in this shape; but it was nearly six o'clock, and they let a motion in to adjourn, which carries the bill over until next week, when we shall have to go through the same dreary routine again, hear the same speeches, and endure the oft-repeated platitude that the poor judges could make more money at the bar, just as if they were judges by compulsion.

It may be taken for granted that, if the bill is to pass at all, it must pass in this shape. This Legislature will never consent to any increase in judicial salaries.

SPECIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 26, 1875.

DEATH IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—AN ADJOINING WALL FALLS THROUGH THE ROOF—SIX KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE WOUNDED.

Last evening, shortly after seven o'clock, the congregation of St. Andrew's church, in Duane street, corner of City Hall Place, were assembled at evening vespers. The church was well filled, the congregation for the most part consisting of women and children. Adjoining the church were the bare walls of Shaw's crockery store, which was burned a few days ago. The high wind which prevailed, with a heavy rain storm, battered against the unsupported walls and, about eight o'clock, the west wall gave way and went crashing through the church roof, falling on the east gallery principally, which was crowded with people, killing six persons and seriously injuring twenty-five others. A great crowd continues to linger to-day in the neighborhood of the scene of the calamity last evening, but only reporters and officials are permitted to enter the sacred edifice. Shreds of clothing scattered through the church bear testimony to the terrible nature of the panic which seized the congregation, and through the holes in the roof brick and plaster continue to fall. While the firemen were taking down, early this morning, the dangerous walls of Shaw's burned building, which did the damage last night, the Coroner interposed and prevented further removal until his jury inspected the premises. At the time the walls on the east side were tottering over toward Sweeney's hotel, and about seven this morning a portion of the rear wall fell over and carried away part of the skylights over the washroom of the hotel. As the firemen were picking off the west side wall, with the view of removing it from doing further damage, a considerable portion fell over on to the church and caused about half a dozen within the building to beat a hasty retreat.

Of the wounded, Patrick Lavelle is said to be the only person in immediate danger of death. James M. Shaw, the owner of the burned building, has been arrested and held to bail by the Coroner. The condition of the walls of the burned building had given the pastor of St. Andrews church some anxiety, but he was assured, the sexton says, that the forms required by law had been complied with by the architect before he had attempted to undertake to rebuild them. On the other hand, it is said that an engineer of the Fire Department warned Father Curran that the walls of the burned building were unsafe and that no one should be allowed in the gallery endangered by their fall. Deputy Superintendent of the Building Department says no communication of any kind in relation to the condition of the walls was received from the Fire Department, and adds that neither he nor any other person in the Building Department saw any indications of weakness in the wall which rendered its fall likely or even possible.

THE COLOR LINE.

Naval Cadet Expelled from the Academy for Refusing to Fence with a Colored Associate.

BALTIMORE, February 26.—A letter from Annapolis says that another cadet has been dismissed from the Naval Academy on account of a colored cadet, during this week. Gordon Claude, of Annapolis, a cadet engineer, was ordered to fence with a negro midshipman, which he refused to do. He was then told to resign. He would not do that, though he disliked to disobey orders. He was then informed that he should consult with his parents. This he did, when his father, Dr. Abram Claude, said he would not advise him, leaving it to the young man's judgment. Dr. Claude, however, went to the Superintendent and told him that his son was raised as a Southerner and not on social equality with the negro, and he would not advise him to do what he would not do himself. On this Claude was expelled on Wednesday.

The Executive Board of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association at Pottsville, yesterday passed a resolution demanding, after March 15, a basis of $2 75 for contract and $3 for day labor.

TILTON-BEECHER.

GENERAL TRACY CONTINUES.

Beecher's Confessions to Moulton Reviewed.

Why so much Interest was Taken in Providing for Bessie Turner.

Henry C. Bowen Denies the Mild References to Him.

NEW YORK, February 26.—There was not the usual crowd this morning at the Tilton-Beecher trial, but all immediately concerned in the suit were promptly in their places. The cause of this falling off in attendance was doubtless owing to the fact that the newspapers published more of Mr. Tracy's address than he was able to deliver yesterday, and the people having read it in advance of the delivery, were disposed to let Mr. Tracy catch up without their countenance.

After speaking for nearly an hour, Mr. Tracy reached the point where the newspapers left him last night. He continued: I come to the alleged confession of his guilt that the defendant is charged with having made to Mr. Moulton and his wife. At the church committee Mr. Tilton said that his evidence against Henry Ward Beecher was in writing, and did not then pretend that he had in his possession any oral confession of Beecher. In Moulton's statement, of August 21st, he stated that Beecher had confessed to him, but that was given in general terms and not specifically. This was challenged, and it was not until his second statement that he came ont with it boldly. And they would also remember that on his examination here he clothed his language in different terms from what he did in his second statement. You will remember how Moulton, on the witness stand, made a slip twice in regard to the words "sexual relations;" how, in his second statement, he omitted the word "sexual" and said that when Beecher was confessing to him he used the word "relations." Moulton makes and invents the interview of January second with Beecher. Sunday came on the first of January, 1871, and the apology was written on that evening, and on the next day, which was the second of January, Moulton says he called on Mr. Beecher and had the interview. Now, gentlemen, the second of January of that year was New Year's day, when Mr. Beecher entertained over eight hundred callers, and we will show you that Moulton had no interview with him.

The object of these interviews of Tilton and Moulton with Beecher in 1874 was to procure Tilton's return to the editorship of the *Independent*. These parties sought also to retract the stories with regard to Tilton's intimacy with her. The actions of Tilton and Moulton showed that they knew that Bessie Turner circulated these stories, and it was their interest to get her out of the way, to get her out of Brooklyn, so that she might not interfere with their plans. They attempted to put the blame for the issue of her absence on Beecher for circulating stories with regard to his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. They were careful to get her retraction of the stories against Tilton that she had been instrumental in raising. Do you think, gentlemen, this retraction was obtained to benefit Beecher? You will readily see it was not. This retraction was obtained by Tilton and Moulton, who dreaded that Bessie Turner would appear in court. They knew full well that they would have this retraction to bring against her. Was not it remarkable that the man who was alleged to have sent her away made a confession to the architect before he had attempted to undertake to rebuild them. On the other hand, it is said that an engineer of the Fire Department warned Father Curran that the walls of the burned building were unsafe and that no one should be allowed in the gallery endangered by their fall. Deputy Superintendent of the Building Department says no communication of any kind in relation to the condition of the walls was received from the Fire Department, and adds that neither he nor any other person in the Building Department saw any indications of weakness in the wall which rendered its fall likely or even possible.

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manuscript, which he began reading to me. This was substantially the "True Story," but the true story, as a complete document was never shown to me, and the only charges contained in that document were those of improper proposals. Tilton denied being the author of the Woodhull scandal, as he also did here. They say that I proposed silence. Now this theory could not be true unless Tilton had said that the publication of his true story was the only way of meeting the Woodhull scandal, and between two things the safest course would be to preserve silence. This was the last time I was consulted by these parties, and I stepped down and out of the case in December, 1872, and was out of it until after the publication of the Bacon letter, when Moulton sent for me and said he wanted me to come again into the case. I was very angry on hearing of this publication. I went into Beecher's service as counsel at the instance of Moulton, in June, 1874, when I learned of Tilton's preferring charges of adultery against Beecher and that he had changed his course of action. I went to him and told him that I did not consider myself bound to keep trust with him, and was released from my promise not to appear as counsel for Beecher. I have consulted with my associates, and they considered I was within bounds of propriety in appearing in this case. This, gentlemen, is the history of my connection with the matter.

The court here adjourned. General Tracy will continue on Monday.

CARD FROM MR. BOWEN.

The following card from Mr. Henry C. Bowen will be published this afternoon:

The statements made by Mr. B. F. Tracy, in his opening address to the court and jury, in the Brooklyn scandal case, so far as said statements refer to me, as having been engaged in any conspiracy whatsoever, are malignant falsifications from beginning to end; are destitute of even one particle of truth, as said Tracy can learn if he will take the witness stand, in which event he will find out that I do not believe in the doctrine said to be taught by him—"that lying is justifiable under certain circumstances."

(Signed) HENRY C. BOWEN.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1875.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Tax and Tariff bill, which recently passed the House, and stated that the committee was equally divided upon the bill. He gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the Civil Rights bill should be disposed of. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill to secure the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BAYARD, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 3,342 of the Revised Statutes, introduced by him on the 3d inst., and it was passed. The bill requires brewers to affix upon the spigot hole of every barrel containing fermented liquor, the proper stamp to denote the tax thereon before removed from the brewery or warehouse, and requires the stamp to be canceled at the time of affixing the same, by writing or imprinting upon the name of the manufacturer of liquor.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, called up the House bill restricting the refunding of onus spoliated claims and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN asked to take up the bill for the equalization of bounties, but objection was made.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, gave notice that on Friday next or at some other time after the arrangement in regard to the Civil Rights bill, he could do so, he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to present some resolutions in possession of the Senate in reference to his late colleague, Governor Buckingham.

Uniform System of Grading Sugars.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment to strike out the fourth section, in regard to the qualifications of jurors, the words "or of any State," so it would read, "no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." In support of his amendment he argued that Congress had no power, under the Fourteenth Amendment, to prescribe qualifications of jurors in State courts.

The Senate went into executive session, and at five o'clock a recess was taken till 7:30.

Upon reassembling, the consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed, and Mr. NORWOOD continued his speech in regard to the condition of affairs in the South.

Mr. BAYARD then took the floor and argued against the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

The evening session was attended by fifteen Senators.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the meeting of the House this morning, a proposition was made by Mr. RANDALL, to the effect that the Republicans would agree to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and discuss it until five o'clock, when a recess should be taken until half-past seven o'clock, at which time the Force bill should be taken up for discussion only, the Opposition would not insist upon the reading of the Journal, which would consume several hours.

Mr. COBURN gave notice that to-morrow at one, he should call the previous question on the Civil Rights bill.

The Republicans accepted the proposition, and at twelve the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill.

When the clause in the Sundry Civil bill making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the Centennial Mine Rescue painting of Major General Thomas, and of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the Emancipation Proclamation, was reached, Messrs. CLYMER and FRYE made the point of order that they were appropriations not authorized by existing laws.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that the point of order was not well taken, but the Chairman (Hoskins) sustained the objections and the clauses were stricken out.

Mr. GARFIELD said he had never before heard of such a ruling.

The hour of five o'clock having arrived, the committee at this point (having gone through less than half of the bill) rose and the House took a recess till seven and a half o'clock, the evening session to be for debate on the Force bill.

The House, at the evening session, proceeded to discussion on the bill to provide against the corruption of States and to prevent the subversion of their authority and to maintain the security of elections.

The first speech opened by Mr. COBURN, in support of the bill.

Mr. BUCKNER, of the Special Committee on Alabama, opposed the bill, and was followed by Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, on the same side.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of the Alabama Committee, advocated the bill, and Mr. SENER opposed it.

Mr. HAYS made a personal explanation in connection with the Havley letter. He confessed that, in some minor acts, he had been misled, but that generally his charges had been sustained.

Mr. HANLEY, of Conn., said he had been a Radical all his life, but the time had come when he must part with his associates. He could not agree to put any further or greater power in the hands of the President. He argued that the Government had no right to interfere with the exercise of the civil law within States.

Mr. BIERY spoke in advocacy of the bill. It was midnight when he began to speak, and there were very few members present.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day.—Rising barometer, colder northerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

Walston's cotton mill, at Philadelphia, was burned Thursday night.

The new county bridge at Lewistown, Mifflin county, was carried away by the ice yesterday.

James W. Tyner, of Indiana, has been confirmed by the Senate as Second Assistant Postmaster General.

The Tennessee river is as high, at Knoxville, as in 1867, and lacks fifteen feet of it at Chattanooga. Railroads are washed away on every route.

The annual report of the Northern Central Railroad shows the total receipts for 1874 to be $4,646,440; expenses, $3,383,563; net earnings, $1,292,946. The entire Board of Directors was re-elected, with Colonel Scott as President.

Stone Calf, Gray Bird, Heap-of-Birds, and all the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes, with the whole tribe, about 1,600 in number, and the two white captive women, have surrendered to General Neill at the Cheyenne agency, Indian Territory.

The Georgia Legislature has declared unconstitutional, null and void the second section of $600,000 in bonds indorsed by the State in 1870 and issued to the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. The first series of $150,000 was declared valid and binding on the State.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Fight over the Force Bill.

PREVIOUS QUESTION TO BE CALLED TO-DAY.

Who Shall Succeed Judge McCandless?

SYSTEM OF GRADING SUGARS.

Revenue Bill Reported in the Senate Without Amendment.

Civil Rights Bill in the Senate—Criticism on Democratic Senators by Members and Constituents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1875.

The Force Bill.

The House made very little progress on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill this afternoon. The Democrats were determined to delay action on the Force bill as long as possible, and hence as soon as the House was called to order they demanded the reading of the journal. This would have involved the reading of all the yeas and nays taken night before last and yesterday, and would have taken until five or six o'clock. In order to save time, a proposition was made to consider the Sundry Civil bill until five o'clock, and that there should be an evening session to discuss the caucus bill. This was acceded to by the Democrats. To-night the galleries were crowded with people anxious to hear the discussion, and there was an unusually large attendance on the floor, although it was understood that no vote whatever could be taken to-night. Mr. Coburn has intimated that he would call the previous question at one o'clock to-morrow. There seems to be a feeling that the bill cannot pass unless it undergoes material amendment.

The Panoche Grande Case.

in which the interests of the bank of California and the new Idria Mining Company of Mr. Wm. McGarrahan are involved, and which was supposed to have been buried, has come up again in the shape of an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill on the motion of General Butler. The resolution directs the committee to enter suit to recover the property. It looks very fair on its face, and as though it was to be entirely in the interests of the Government, but there is believed to be something else under the surface and it is feared that McGarrahan himself will come in for a slice of the profits. The resolution passed the House some time ago, but the action of the Senate is required to give it the force of a law.

Successor to Judge McCandless.

It is learned that in the event of the retirement of Judge McCandless as member of the Louisiana Returning Board, appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is prominently named among the parties resident elsewhere in the district. Some of the Western Pennsylvania members of Congress and citizens of this State have spoken to that Mr. Douglass has been out of the legal practice for ten or twelve years and therefore would lack many of the desirable points of fitness for that important judicial office.

Uniform System of Grading Sugars.

A board of special agents have been in session in Baltimore and have arrived here to report on the system of grading sugars and to collect the data to form a basis of a uniform system or grading sugars at the four great sugar ports of Baltimore, New York, Boston and New Orleans. At present sugars are graded by the Dutch standard, which consists of twenty grades of sugar, from No. 1 to No. 20, and are sent to the ports above named. The duties are fixed by the customs officers according to these grades, and range from one-half to four cents a pound. Twenty-five per cent. is added by the new bill. It has been discovered that the duties on sugars have been assessed one grade lower, or at a range of three-eighths of a cent less than the duty of the actual grade, occasioning a loss of about four million dollars a year to the Government. It is proposed to issue instructions so as to insure uniformity of duties on sugars of the same grades, and it is possible that at the time special officers, possessing peculiar fitness, will be detailed to determine the grades of sugar.

The Revenue Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee reported back to-day the Tax bill without amendment. The committee were evenly divided on the subject of opening the bill to amendments, and the only reason why this was not done was because, as stated last night, it would have involved the defeat of the bill. Senator Sherman wants the Senate to sit on Sunday to dispose of the bill, but to this there is much objection. The estimated loss to the amount of revenue which the bill will yield are all wide of the mark, and experts say that no approximate estimate can even be made until the bill has been in operation for several months. There seems to be no doubt of its passage by the Senate.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The Democratic members of the House are very much disgusted over what they term the surrender of their associates in the Senate in agreeing to allow a vote to be taken on the Civil Rights bill to-morrow. The House members say that the Senate Democrats will be responsible for all that may be said by Democrats hereafter on this bill. Disgusted constituents have also been telegraphing to the Senators on this subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1875.

THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY—ALFONSO'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The announcement of the formal signature to the terms of the settlement of the Virginius question seems to be premature, as it is known from the best authority that the final conclusion of the arrangement has to await the formal recognition of the new government of King Alfonso by the United States. Credentials and instructions under this head are now on their way to Minister Cushing. The preliminary agreement stipulates for the payment of eighteen thousand dollars for the pain of Major General Thomas, and of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the Emancipation Proclamation, and Messrs. CLYMER and FRYE made the point of order that they were appropriations not authorized by existing laws.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that the point of order was not well taken, but the Chairman (Hoskins) sustained the objections and the clauses were stricken out.

Mr. GARFIELD said he had never before heard of such a ruling.

The hour of five o'clock having arrived, the committee at this point (having gone through less than half of the bill) rose and the House took a recess till seven and a half o'clock, at which time the Force bill should be taken up for discussion only, the Opposition would not insist upon the reading of the Journal, which would consume several hours.

Mr. COBURN gave notice that to-morrow at one, he should call the previous question on the Civil Rights bill.

The Republicans accepted the proposition, and at twelve the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill.

When the clause in the Sundry Civil bill making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the Centennial Mine Rescue painting of Major General Thomas, and of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the Emancipation Proclamation, and Messrs. CLYMER and FRYE made the point of order that they were appropriations not authorized by existing laws.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that the point of order was not well taken, but the Chairman (Hoskins) sustained the objections and the clauses were stricken out.

Mr. GARFIELD said he had never before heard of such a ruling.

The House, at the evening session, proceeded to discussion on the bill to provide against the corruption of States and to prevent the subversion of their authority and to maintain the security of elections.

The first speech opened by Mr. COBURN, in support of the bill.

Mr. BUCKNER, of the Special Committee on Alabama, opposed the bill, and was followed by Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, on the same side.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of the Alabama Committee, advocated the bill, and Mr. SENER opposed it.

Mr. HAYS made a personal explanation in connection with the Havley letter. He confessed that, in some minor acts, he had been misled, but that generally his charges had been sustained.

Mr. HANLEY, of Conn., said he had been a Radical all his life, but the time had come when he must part with his associates. He could not agree to put any further or greater power in the hands of the President. He argued that the Government had no right to interfere with the exercise of the civil law within States.

Mr. BIERY spoke in advocacy of the bill. It was midnight when he began to speak, and there were very few members present.

PHILADELPHIA.

Overflow of the Schuylkill at Manayunk—Suspension of Mills—Two Thousand Persons Out of Employment.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—The ice on the Schuylkill at Manayunk broke up yesterday afternoon. The water during the night rose rapidly to twenty feet above its usual height, and only four feet below the highest point ever reached, submerging all the houses in the lower part of the town and forcing the occupants to abandon them and their contents. The gas works were overflowed, and the streets were in darkness. All the mills, except one, have suspended, throwing at least 2,000 persons out of employment.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

FOR TWENTY CENTS.

1 can Winslow's Corn.....20 cts
2 cans Tomatoes.....20 cts
1 can Pine Apple.....20 cts
1 can Green Peas.....20 cts
1 can Strawberries.....20 cts
1 can Pears.....20 cts
1 can Cherries.....20 cts
1 can Damson's (Pie).....20 cts
1 can Succotash.....20 cts
1 can Peaches (2 lbs.).....20 cts
1 can Grapes.....20 cts
1 can Blackberries.....20 cts
1 can Gooseberries.....20 cts
1 can Bineberries.....20 cts
1 can Quinces.....20 cts
1 quart bottle Tomato Catsup.....20 cts
1 bottle Table Sauce.....20 cts
1 lb. New York Coffee.....20 cts
2 bottles French Mustard.....20 cts

☞ All GROCERIES Sold at WHOLESALE PRICES.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Annual Report—Expenses and Earnings of the Year.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—The twenty-eighth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shows that the gross earnings of all its lines east and west of Pittsburgh during the year, were $62,938,351; expenses, excluding rentals, interest, dividends, &c., $39,422,645; net earnings $23,515,705. Earnings of main line and its Pennsylvania branches, $22,642,371, expenses, excluding rentals, $12,701,518; net earnings, after paying rentals, $9,396,924. A statement relative to the lines west of Pittsburgh, shows that the net result, after paying all leases and other rentals, interest and liabilities of every nature, working expenses, &c., is a surplus profit of $84,388—more than seven per cent. of the entire capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company.

The decision of Judge McKean in Ann Eliza Young's suit for alimony, is that she shall receive $3,000 per month pending the trial of the suit, which must be from filing of the complaint, which was about twenty months ago. An order was made that Brigham Young should pay $3,000 attorney fees within ten days, and $9,000 alimony within twenty days.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Smithfield Savings Bank, held on Friday last, Mr. J. G. McCandless, the Vice President of this bank.

Dr. McCandless had been actively interested in the bank since its organization till his death, and brought in aid of its management a clear judgment and financial ability of a high order and of unimpeachable integrity, always kind and affable; he had the high regard and respect of all with whom he associated. He was a gentleman to meet with us, and was then in seemingly good health and spirits, and we little thought it his last meeting with us on earth.

Resolved, That whilst bowing in submission to the Will of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things right, we sorrow over the loss of our friend. That in the death of Dr. J. G. McCandless this bank has lost a valuable officer—one whose place can not be easily filled. That this Board tenders its sincere sympathy to his family in their affliction. That the cashier is directed to enter these resolutions at large on the records of the Board and transmit a copy to his family.

E. F. DE HAVEN, President.
W. W. SCOTT, Secretary.

Further Testimony.

The Star Safes, manufactured by Mr. Thos. Barnes, of this city, are so widely known and so highly appreciated that it seems unnecessary to say anything further in their praise. But we had already from time to time received orders for these columns, with order that their superiority may be every-where noticed. We cheerfully give the following such important evidence as that which will be found among our advertising. The publishers of JEFFERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A set of 61 volumes, containing a complete list of Patents from the organization of the Government in 1790 to 1874, Price, $50, cash preferred. $30 may be s

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

BOWEN feels sufficiently independent to dare BEECHER'S lawyers to call him to the witness stand.

NO DOUBT the *Post* stands in as great need of geographical, as it does of almost every other kind of information and instruction. There are plenty of primary schools in the city, however. Why should it pester us with its confessions of ignorance?

BY A recent act of the General Assembly of Tennessee, aliens can now hold real estate in that State, either by purchase or devise, and dispose of it as if citizens. The act was passed in the interest of English capitalists, who desire to acquire titles to mineral and coal lands in that State.

DOUBTS having arisen in Illinois whether a citizen or corporation of another State can legally lend money at ten per cent. interest in that State as resident lenders may, a bill is well on its way through the Legislature distinctly authorizing non-residents to take ten per cent. by agreement.

A BILL granting amnesty to the JAMESES and YOUNGERS has been, or is about to be, introduced in the Missouri Legislature. These are the red-handed marauders and assassins who have ridden rough-shod over that State for so long a period, robbing and murdering at will, and setting all the machinery of courts and laws at defiance.

FOLLOWING the example set in other Democratic quarters, Missouri has now embarked in the repudiation business, tricking and juggling its creditors by paying both interest and principal in currency, when payment in coin was expected, promised, and legally due. Everywhere that party seems bent on covering itself with dishonor and disgrace.

INDIANAPOLIS is wise. It aspires to be a city, not of cheap rents, but of cheap homes. It is already claimed for it that it has more property holders in proportion to the number of inhabitants than any other city in the country. This is a proud distinction. All experience proves that the more comfortable the workingman is at home, the more efficient he is in his shop, or other place of business.

DELAWARE has twenty-eight colored schools, in which are being educated twelve hundred children. Delaware, however, is a Democratic State, and hence refuses to grant a single penny of assistance to these institutions, notwithstanding that the colored people pay taxes, and are as much entitled to the education of their children as are the whites. The whipping post most fitly represents Delaware's idea of intellectual and moral training.

NEW JERSEY has had another spasm of compulsory education virtue, and passed a law providing that the parent or guardian of every child who does not attend school during at least twelve weeks in the year, shall pay a penalty to the State of $3 per week for each week of non-attendance. The folly of this legislation will be the better understood when the fact is stated that the whole amount of school room in New Jersey is only sufficient for about sixty per cent. of its children within the school age.

THE disease of which the Emperor of China died was small-pox; and as he was first smitten with it on the day of the transit of Venus, the superstitious Chinese may be excused for regarding the coincidence of the two events as bearing the relation to each other of cause and effect. There are many people who hold themselves to be much wiser and more intelligent than the Chinese, who draw similar conclusions as to events happening simultaneously. The deductions of the Spiritualists from events happening at their *seances*, are not a whit more logical.

JEFF. DAVIS will yet make his exit from the world at the end of a rope, unless he is careful. He has, it appears, for several days past been pouring the cursed henbane of rebellion into the ears of GARLAND, of Arkansas, and counselling him to resistance against the United States Nothing would please him so much as to be able to bring about another convulsion, and again wrap the country in the flames of civil war. But if the struggle should come, there will be short shrift with him and such as he. His petticoats won't save him, next time.

SPEAKING of the Democratic "reformers" who now have official possession of Chicago, the *Evening Journal* of that city says that never in the history of the municipality was it so terribly misgoverned before. Small-pox and typhoid come up from all quarters, State and local, where that party has managed to creep into power. The people are already utterly disgusted with the results of their late foolish and reckless experiment, but they might have known how the matter would inevitably turn out. Democracy never practiced what it preached, and never will, because its sole stock in trade is false promises.

THE bad example set by the New Jersey Democrats, last year, in nominating a judge upon the bench for a political office, in demoralizing the Democracy of Connecticut. Two judges of the Supreme Court, PHELPS and FOSTER, have just been nominated by that party for Congress in the Second and Third districts. They both intend to remain upon the bench and deal out partisan injustice while running for Congress; and it is to be hoped they will both be as badly beaten as they each deserve to be. A judge running for political place is the saddest of sights to those who think a judge should be above yielding to such temptations.

NORTH CAROLINA, under Democratic management, proposes to scale its State debt, and issue new bonds as follows: For old debt and registered certificates, forty cents on the dollar. For funded internal improvement bonds, twenty-five cents on the dollar, the following interest to be paid: For the first two years, two per cent.; for the next three years, three per cent.; the next five years, four per cent.; the next twenty years, five per cent. But why put itself to all this trouble? It is just as easy to repudiate the whole as a part of its debt, and its creditors have no remedy. The dishonor is as great in the case of partial, as of total repudiation; and the State that can bring itself to forget its obligations, and treat them as a mere matter of convenience, need not scruple to throw off all sense of responsibility.

THE spectacle of a republic providing weapons for the monarchies of the world, in the ostensible interest of peace, is a singular one, and yet this is what we are just at present doing. Immense quantities of fire arms are being sent to Europe every year, chiefly to Turkey and Spain. The Remington gun works, at Ilion, New York, are running night and day, with two thousand men, on a contract with the Spanish Government, to which nearly three hundred thousand breech-loading rifles have been delivered within the last twelve months, for home consumption. The Providence Tool Company, also, has a contract with the Turkish Government for the delivery of six hundred thousand of the Peabody-Martini rifle, which is the English standard gun. The latter is the largest single contract for fire-arms ever made in this country, or in any other. Other companies, too, have numerous orders of lesser note from other governments of the Old World. It is to be feared the millennium is a long way off yet.

THE Democrats of North Carolina have already addressed themselves squarely to the congenial task of overthrowing the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. The Legislature of that State recently passed an act to amend the charter of Wilmington, which so infamously gerrymanders the voting precincts as to enable 390 white voters in that city to elect six aldermen, and render it impossible for 750 white voters supplemented by 2,200 colored voters to elect more than three aldermen; and which also indirectly puts it in the power of these 390 white voters to elect the Mayor beyond the possibility of the remaining 3,040 electors to prevent it. This is a fair illustration of the Democratic idea of equal rights, and a fair specimen of the way in which Southern Democratic lawmakers regard their oath to support the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing suffrage to colored and white citizens on equal terms. We are glad to observe that a motion has been made in the United States Circuit Court to prohibit the holding of the election under this "amended" charter, on the ground that it practically disfranchises the colored people, and that there is every prospect that the infamous plot will fail. Still, the very fact that the Legislature passed the act is enough to indicate what may be expected should the Democracy obtain control of the National Government.

THE papers which draw their knowledge of what is going on at Washington from that pellucid fountain of reliable information known as Newspaper Row, are certain that there is going to be a vacancy, soon, in the mission to England, and they are just as certain that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS will be appointed to fill it. In the eyes of these self-elected guardians of the public welfare, there are but two men in this country fit for any office. The first of these is CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and the second is a DAVID A. WELLS. The latter is retained expressly to fill BRISTOW'S place, whenever that Kentucky cornecracker sees fit to retire, and it is understood that DAVID keeps his trunks ready packed, so that he can start at a moment's notice to take charge of the natoinal finances. The country never will realize how much it doesn't know about finance until WELLS gets to be Secretary of the Treasury. It is a blessing, consequently, to be able to rest assured that there is a real statesman hidden away among the patent clocks and wooden nutmegs of Connecticut, and that he is ready to come forth and illuminate the country with a blaze of glory whenever he is wanted. It is also a blessed thing to know that there is no rivalry between WELLS and ADAMS. They are both great men, but in a different way. WELLS is the only man in the nation who understands finance, and ADAMS is the only diplomatist the country has ever produced. He stands ready, also, to put on his diplomatic regimentals at a moment's notice; and whenever we think of the immeasurable distance between him and the other small fry who set up as diplomatists, we are led to wonder what in the world the country will do when he is gone. Haply, he may have a son upon whom his mantle will fall, and thus we shall never be without an ADAMS. The future, then, is not so dark as it might be.

The country has, for a long time, got along very well, without any essential aid from CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and we have a fancy that it can do so, yet, if it tries. He is a sort of demi-god, we know, in the eyes of these lofty snoozers at Washington who pocket bribes in the lobby and then rush to the telegraph office with dispatches to their journals assailing nearly all the public men of the country as "corrupt;" but the admiration of a lot of political mendicants, whose hands are filthy with the money they have been anointed with, is not the surest pass port to public favor. Mr. ADAMS is a very good man, in his way and in his place; but his name is none the better for being constantly on the leprous tongues of Newspaper Row, and we are tired of seeing him paraded for every vacancy that is known of or guessed at.

THE massacre of Protestants in Mexico, by an ignorant rabble under priestly lead, is an evidence, on the one hand, of the kind of popular education which prevails where the Catholic Church has undisputed sway, and on the other hand, of the total inefficiency of mere legal guaranties of religious toleration, in the hands of a government too weak to enforce them. The Constitution of Mexico guarantees freedom of speech and religious toleration; yet the Government of that country is and has been totally unable to give these guarantees any practical effect. The mob murders Protestants at will, the church smiles its approval, and the State wrings its inefficient hands in despair at its utter helplessness.

The church, it is to be noted, has had full swing in Mexico from time immemorial. It has been free to establish there whatever system of education it chose. And what has it accomplished? Have the masses of the people of Mexico any education whatever? Are they not an ignorant, besotted, bigoted and fanatical people, their bigotry and fanaticism being the direct result of their ignorance? They make very effective murderers, when the lives of Protestants are wanted; but to what other purposes have they been educated? As assassins they are certainly a success; as good citizens they are as certainly a failure.

According to the report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, just issued, the exports of domestic goods from that port during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted in value to $340,360,239, and those of all other ports to $364,102,851, while the imports of all descriptions of merchandise during the same period, except three, exceeded those of all other ports of entry combined. The exceptions were wool, molasses and raw silk. These facts are quite interesting to the student of commercial statistics; nevertheless it remains true that while New York is not losing absolutely she is losing relatively, particularly in the export trade, which younger and more energetic rivals are steadily enticing from her. This trade gone, she will also lose in other branches, since the ships that carry grain and merchandise to Europe generally return to the same ports from which they departed. Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are, moreover, all of them seeking business by rail, and each has achieved considerable success in that direction, and unless New York can do business at cheaper rates than these competitors, she must inevitably witness, with each successive year, a diversion to other points of trade which she hopes to keep to herself.

THE iron furnaces of the Schuylkill Valley can no longer be operated for want of coal. The Reading road has furnished them all it can obtain from all sources, and, as the miners absolutely refused to go to work at the rates offered by the operators, the furnaces must stop for want of fuel.

In the present overstocked condition of the iron market, this stoppage can have but little present effect. If, however, the strike continues for any length of time, it will necessarily be followed by the suspension of work at all the furnaces throughout the anthracite region, and must, sooner or later, affect the price of raw iron to a noticeable extent.

Will the strike continue? The operators and railroad companies evidently think it will for some time to come. They, at a recent meeting, fixed the year's production of anthracite coal at ten millions of tons, and gauged the prices of coal accordingly. Last year's production was over twenty millions of tons; and the naming of a total less than half of this amount for the current year would seem to indicate an expectation that the production, this year, will not exceed fifty per cent. of last year's yield.

PERSONAL.

George De Baptiste, who ran more than one thousand slaves from the South to Canada, via the underground railway, previous to the war, died in Detroit a few days ago.

A will was recently probated in Massachusetts, in the handwriting of the testator, commencing as follows: "I am being of sound and imposing mind and memory."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, is arguing a case before the Supreme Court of that State as an attorney. It is the first instance of a woman appearing as counsel in an Iowa court.

The Paris *Kentuckian* notes the following: "Charlie Carrington, a young man of color, who is not yet twenty-one years of age, and makes his living by driving a coal cart, displays good taste in his literary selections. He has within the last year and a half subscribed for the *Aldine*, the best illustrated monthly extant, Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, *Apostolic Times*, and other good newspapers, and was the first citizen of the town to subscribe for 'Collins' History of Kentucky.' And yet he is only 'a nigger.'"

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* traces back to N. P. Willis Mr. Colfax's *simile* of Lincoln's stepping from the topmost round of the ladder of fame into the skies. He might have groped a little farther into the past. Virgil, in describing the games instituted in Sicily by Æneas, when he comes to the dove-shooting match, after stating that Eurytion hit the dove high in the sky with his arrow, says, in the Æneid, book V., line 517.

"*Dividit exsomnis, rétumque relinquit in astris.*"
"She breathless fell, and left her life among the stars."

Poverty sometimes brings out the good there is in a man. It also brings out his family heir-looms and throws them into the hands of the curiosity dealers. Mr. Edward Bruce, of Winchester, Va., knows how it is himself. War, the abolition of slavery, and a past-panic year of financial depression everywhere, has made Mr. Bruce take down a picture which has hung on his family walls for more than a century. The picture is now in the establishment of Mr. Barlow, the virtuoso of Washington, and is for sale. It is a painting of George Washington, alleged and believed to have been made direct from *pater patriæ* himself, and known to have been painted anterior to his death.

STARVED TO DEATH.

A Terse and Touching Story—A Little Girl Dies of Hunger in Bellevue.

A touching incident took place at Bellevue on Friday last, the sad reality of which sets romance completely in the shade.

A man named Dagger, living in that vicinity, who had been out of employment for some time past, and who has vainly sought work until weary of the endeavor, gravitated into a Lackawanna avenue basement, where he spent the greater part of his nights and days, while his wife and little ones were left to sit cold, hungry and unprovided for by a neglected hearth. On Friday last one of the children, who was formerly a bright, interesting girl, but whose worn, sad face now told a tale of want and misery, worn out with hunger, was stricken down on a bed of sickness. A charitable neighbor named Mrs. Hale, hearing of the little one, called and brought her something to eat, in the shape of an oyster stew. The child devoured it ravenously, until at length Mrs. Hale, seeing her eat so greedily, took the food away, and laid the girl down to rest. The famished child clamored for more, but discretion dictated that it would be dangerous for her just then to get any more. A few minutes later the child was seized with the paroxysms of a most acute pain. It was the pain of death. In less than half an hour afterwards the little sufferer was a corpse. When the father returned home a sad picture met his gaze. His little one had died of hunger, and his wife upbraided him bitterly on entering; the scene was a bitter one indeed, to which no words can do ample justice.—*Scranton Republican*, 22d.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Dana is supposed to be the most efficient libeller that ever exercised the trade.

Every locality in Illinois is said to be suffering for the want of working capital.

This is All-Fool's day in Kentucky. The Louisville Library Gift Concert drawing takes place.

The *Financial Chronicle* estimates that there is now over $300,000,000 of specie in the United States.

Why do they call the six hundred page manuscript of Tracy's opening speech for Beecher, a "brief?"

Connecticut boasts that it has six thousand Sovereigns of Industry. Every industrious man is a sovereign.

Within a twelvemonth the merchants of Boston expect to have a paying steamship line of their own to Liverpool.

The next annual meeting of the National Butter and Egg Association will be held in Chicago, commencing March 3.

A son of Dan Voorhees is going to sell his father—that is, his life and speeches, which are in course of preparation.

Sciatica, the name given by the medical men to neuralgia of the great sciatic nerve, is exceptionally prevalent this winter.

The English sparrow is now advertised as death on the grasshopper, and the people of Colorado are going to import some.

In Democratic States the question whether protection protects, has given way to the one whether reform movements reform.

The ladies of Penn are shrieking with fury over the dim light of the new Opera House, because it fails to exhibit their diamonds to advantage.

Linked sweetness long drawn out. A New England paper says of a certain woman: "On the rostrum she is a whole magnetic telegraph."

In Boston there are 1,066 female to 175 male teachers. Indeed, a male teacher in the primary department is hardly ever seen in New England.

The Indiana rolling mills have made arrangements by which they apprehend no further trouble in securing a sufficient amount of coal to run steadily.

The Good Templars of a town in California have hit upon the ingenious plan of leasing a column in the local newspaper for the promulgation of temperance doctrines.

Several railroads in Illinois have lately appointed surgeons for their various roads, who are to be ready at all times when dispatched for, to come to the scene of any accident.

Gifts and bequests for educational purposes are increasing at a rate which proves that our men of wealth are fully convinced of the one great need of their country.

Witness the rectitude of Chicago. Out of nearly 100,000 accumulated bank checks gobbled by revenue officials in its banking houses, only 150 were found unstamped.

A Salt Lake mechanic is perfecting a fast printing machine, which he claims will surpass in speed any press yet invented, and work a revolution in the printing business.

A man in a Paris hospital was lately transformed into a goat, screaming for grass and butting with his head, by means of transfusion of blood from one of those animals.

The business rivalry between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, is exerting a baneful effect upon the trade of New York city, particularly in the line of heavy goods.

In the Eads jetty system New Orleans discerns an enormous speculation to build up another city on the mud-lumps about the Southwest pass, and it is in an awful stew over the matter.

A Michigan convict, who was pardoned on condition that he should abstain from drinking intoxicating liquor, has just been returned to the penitentiary for violating the letter and spirit of his agreement.

Every law office in New York city is to be furnished with a telegraphic machine, and everything transpiring in the courts is to be transmitted, just as the sale of stocks is sent to all the hotels and financial institutions of the city.

Quick work. John Bright's last speech at Birmingham was in type, and the papers for sale at the door of the hall by the time the audience was out. The interval of half an hour taken up by other speakers gave the newspapers time to set up the last "take" and print several thousand copies.

STATE NEWS.

Ashland, Schuylkill county, is to have a new national bank, capital $50,000.

A writ of error having been granted by the Supreme Court in the case of Barney McCue, the Governor has directed the Sheriff of Lycoming county to return the warrant for his execution.

A little boy named Hately, while visiting a neighbor's house in Harrisburg, found a bottle of medicine which had been prescribed for an adult, and taking a dose of it, died within a few hours.

Mr. Jacob Reeser, of Maidencreek township, Berks county, slaughtered a nine months old calf last week, which weighed four hundred and thirty-four pounds, the hide alone weighing seventy-four pounds.

At the annual meeting of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company it was shown that the receipts of the year were $1,932,321; deducting the expenses this leaves a balance of $715,265 to the credit of the dividend fund.

All the material for the main track of the Easton and Amboy Railroad and forty miles of the second track has been contracted for and is in process of delivery. The road thus far has cost $4,600,000.—*Easton Express.*

We know of a man in this place who the other day "surprised" his wife with a handsome new dress—having bought the stuff and made it up himself, and in the latest style, too. He is a tailor by trade, and most women will agree with us when we say that he is the right sort of a "family man."—*Lebanon Courier.*

Governor Hartranft has signed the death warrant of Joseph Brown, the murderer of Daniel M. Kraemer and his wife, Annette Kraemer, aged respectively sixty and fifty years, in Schuylkill county, on Sunday night, February 25th, 1872, and appointed Wednesday, March 24th, as the date upon which the execution shall take place.

A committee of the Legal Association of Berks county say that the law business of their county is at least two years behind. A suit brought now cannot reasonably be expected to be tried inside of two years. This is a notable example of the law's delay. Two remedies are proposed: an extension of the terms of court by adding an additional week to each, or the holding of two courts at the same time.

Peterson's Journal for March.

The fourth number of this new and cheap monthly, conducted by Henry Peterson, is made up of short stories and other articles, each one being complete, a peculiar feature being that no serial articles are accepted. There are a half-dozen or more good stories, and the other contents are readable and interesting.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. give the production of bullion for 1874 on the "Pacific slope" at $74,400,000, of which $26,350,000 is gold, and the rest silver. California produced about $17,600,000 of gold, and Montana $2,500,000; Nevada over $35,000,000 of silver, and Utah about $6,000,000. This is the largest production ever reached in this country, exceeding that of the previous year by $2,500,000.

VITAL STATISTICS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1874.

From the annual report of Col. John E. Addicks, Health Officer of Philadelphia, for 1874, we gather some interesting information.

The number of births registered during the year was 1,938, an increase of 685 over the previous year. The number of male births was 10,231, an increase of 386 over the previous year; the female births numbered 9,156, an increase of 299 over the previous year.

The number of marriages registered during the year 1874 was 6,639. Of the grooms, 5,958 were natives of the United States, 2,383 were of foreign birth, and 328 nativities were not given. Of the brides, 4,408 were natives of the United States, 1,900 were of foreign birth, and 331 nativities were not given. The number of marriages in which both parties were natives of the United States was 3,613, and the number of marriages in which both parties were of foreign birth was 1,616. Of the foreign men married (2,383) 756 married women of the United States, 1,616 married foreign women, and 11 married women whose nativities are not given. Employed in the marriages were 88 follows: Methodist, 1,686; Catholic, 1,244; Episcopal, 740; Presbyterian, 714; Baptist, 531; Lutheran, 527; German Reformed, 372; Aldermen, 322; Hebrew, 108; Independent, 68; Mayor, 60; Evangelical Association, 36; Dutch Reformed, 30; Moravian, 25; Universalist, 21; Unitarian, 12; Friends, 10; Church of Christ, 6; Second Advent, 5; Congregational, 3; New Jerusalem, 3; Bible Christian, 2; Mennonite, 2; French Church, 1; Independent German, 1.

The number of interments in the city during the year 1874 was 16,315, a decrease of 421 from the previous year.

White, 15,455; colored, 860; males, 8,488; females, 7,827; male adults, 4,034; female adults, 3,969; male children, 4,454; female children, 3,918; natives of the United States, 12,239; foreign, 3,387.

Deaths from specified diseases	14,301
Still-born	691
Old age	440
Violence (accidents, negligence, homicide and suicide)	621
Unknown	61
	16,315
Deduct still-born (391) and from other localities (156)	1,077
Actual deaths in the city	15,238

The following table shows the total number of deaths from consumption and scarlet fever during each year, since 1852:

Years.	Consump.	Scarlet Fever	Years.	Consump.	Scarlet Fever
1852	1,949	461	1869	1,975	799
1853	1,935	272	1870	2,308	936
1854	2,089	349	1871	2,237	262
1855	2,026	624	1872	2,359	174
1856	1,944	491	1873	2,224	319
1857	1,947	307	1874	2,304	461
1858	1,905	224			

The following table shows a general summary of the return of the department for the past fourteen years and six months:

Years.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths
1860	8,434	2,310	6,342
1861	17,271	4,417	14,193
1862	14,741	4,662	15,097
1863	15,203	5,474	15,788
1864	15,591	6,752	17,582
1865	15,428	6,864	17,160
1866	17,437	7,087	16,853
1867	17,007	6,084	13,933
1868	17,259	6,371	14,093
1869	16,900	6,382	14,786
1870	17,494	6,421	16,750
1871	18,346	6,905	16,593
1872	20,072	6,406	20,544
1873	18,702	7,891	16,736
1874	19,387	6,639	18,315
Total	249,122	90,656	233,999

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
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Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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HATS, CAPS
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A Large and Attractive Stock
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Dooley's Yeast Powder
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SHERIFF'S SALES.

Extract of Properties to be Sold by John H. Hare, Esq., Sheriff, on Monday, March 1st, 1875, at 10 o'Clock A. M., at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh.

A. J. M'LAUGHLIN.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 251 M., '75. $37 17.

FULTON.

Lot fronting 35 feet on Talbot street, Braddock's field, and running back along a 20 feet alley, 100 feet. See Mortgage Book, vol. 78, page 53; and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, outbuildings, &c.

JOB BEEDEN.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 295 M., '75. $449 14.

MONRO.

Lot fronting 24 feet on north side of Wharton street, 125½ feet east from Seventeenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 60 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 252, page 39.

JOHN V. PERL, WITH NOTICE TO JAKE HILL, TERRE TENANT.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 256 M., '75. $5,491 50.

SIPE.

Lot fronting 20 feet on south side of Fourth street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along land of John Hough, 84½ feet, on which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, together with right of way over a 2½ feet private alley.

DANIEL SHALLENBERGER.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 281 M., '75. $684 65.

GLENN.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 24, in town of Buena Vista, fronting together 120 feet on Wood street, and running back along Third street 120 feet to Virgin alley. See Deed Book, vol. 176, page 69.

EGIA B. PARKINSON.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 297 M., '75. $3,371 00.

KERR & GUTHRIE.

Lot fronting 32½ feet on north side of Fifth street, borough of McKeesport, and running back 140 feet to an alley, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 302, page 82.

FLORENCE SULLIVAN.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 303, M., '75. $2,094 20.

TRACEY.

Lot fronting 48 feet on east side of Carpenter's alley, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 50 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 162, page 10.

AMZI BATEMAN.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 304 M., '75. $835 95.

TRACEY.

Lot. No. 39 in Craft's plan, fronting 64 feet on Crafton avenue, Chartiers township, and running back along Bradford street 153 feet to Franklin alley.

JAMES VERNON.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 305 M., '75. $1,976 10.

TRACEY.

Lot No. 72 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 20 feet on north side of Berthoud street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet to Locust alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, pages 34 and 35.

S. C. SNYDER.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 318 M., '75. $296 50.

BARTON.

Lot No. 40 in Richard L. Ewall's plan, fronting 24 feet on Long alley, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 38 feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 286, page 273.

C. H. LOVE, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. FAWCETT, ASSIGNEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 335 M., '75. $1,090 24.

ELDER.

Lots Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting together 100 feet on Rue Grand Vue avenue, Chartiers township, and running back along Locust way 100 feet to Plum way. See Deed Book, vol. 283, page 480.

JAS. M'CLERY, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. W. BRIGGS, HIS COMMITTEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 352 M., '75. $9,215 25.

MELLON.

Piece of land situate in ——— township, bounded by lands of Rogerson, Hays, Biggs, Keyer, Alex. McCleery's heirs, Ogden, Brindle and Mrs. Wilson's heirs, containing 86 acres, 41 perches. See Will Book, No. 9, page 250.

PATRICK O'NEIL.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 370 M., '75. $600 51.

MILLER & McBRIDE.

Piece of land situate in Ross township, bounded by public road and lands of Joseph L. Orr, Letitia Orr, A. Jameson and W. Bratt, containing one acre, strict measure, being part of lot No. 7, in Shuman's plan. See Deed Book, vol. 3, page 20.

JOHN A. CAROTHERS.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 371 M., '75. $17,200.

BROWN & LAMBIE.

Piece of land situate in Scott township, beginning at an apple tree at the corner of lands of James B. Glenn, thence north 72° 45 east 90½ perches; north 14, west 60½ perches to center Chartiers creek; thence up said creek, &c., &c., containing 59 acres, 24 perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a one and one-half story frame house and other improvements.

JOHN M'KELVEY.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 388 M., '75. $1,966 09.

MCCOMBS.

In No. 21 in George G. Nealey's plan, laid out by J. S. Devlin, fronting 30 feet on Byrd avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and extending back along a 30 feet street 187 feet to a 30 feet street, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 231, page 321.

PAUL FERGUSON.

C. No. 1, L. F., 396 M., '75. $2,012 14.

TRACEY.

L No. 14 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 25 ft on north side of Webster avenue, Thirtenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 140 feet to a 20 feet alley. See Deed Book, vol. 238, page 228.

HENRY HUNTER AND MARY ANN HUNTER, HIS WIFE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 397 M., '75. $2,084 15.

TRACEY.

Lots. 30 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 20 fc on Meadow avenue, Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet. ee Deed Book, vol. 271, page 69, and Plan ook, vol. 3, page 76.

DANIEL DILLON.

C. P. o. 1, L. F., 418 M., '75. $1,016 66.

TRACEY.

Lot fronting 20 feet on west side of Shiloh street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet to Franklin alley. See Deed Book, vol. 276, page 254.

CHRISTIAN KANDLER.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 423 M., '75. $4,421 49.

MUELLER.

LoNos. 1 and 2 in sub-division plan of Hoben Land Company, fronting together 80 feet 9½ inches on Ninth street, Hoboken, and running back 100 feet Center aven about 166 feet to a 40 feet street. See 1st Book, vol. 264, page 602.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 318 M., '75. $296 50.

BARTON.

Lot No. 40 in Richard L. Ewall's plan, fronting 24 feet on Long alley, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 38 feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 286, page 273.

C. H. LOVE, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. FAWCETT, ASSIGNEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 335 M., '75. $1,090 24.

ELDER.

Lots Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting together 100 feet on Rue Grand Vue avenue, Chartiers township, and running back along Locust way 100 feet to Plum way. See Deed Book, vol. 283, page 480.

JAS. M'CLERY, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. W. BRIGGS, HIS COMMITTEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 352 M., '75. $9,215 25.

MELLON.

Piece of land situate in ——— township, bounded by lands of Rogerson, Hays, Biggs, Keyer, Alex. McCleery's heirs, Ogden, Brindle and Mrs. Wilson's heirs, containing 86 acres, 41 perches. See Will Book, No. 9, page 250.

PATRICK O'NEIL.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 370 M., '75. $600 51.

MILLER & McBRIDE.

Piece of land situate in Ross township, bounded by public road and lands of Joseph L. Orr, Letitia Orr, A. Jameson and W. Bratt, containing one acre, strict measure, being part of lot No. 7, in Shuman's plan. See Deed Book, vol. 3, page 20.

JOHN A. CAROTHERS.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 371 M., '75. $17,200.

BROWN & LAMBIE.

Piece of land situate in Scott township, beginning at an apple tree at the corner of lands of James B. Glenn, thence north 72° 45 east 90½ perches; north 14, west 60½ perches to center Chartiers creek; thence up said creek, &c., &c., containing 59 acres, 24 perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a one and one-half story frame house and other improvements.

JOHN M'KELVEY.

C. No. 1, L. F., 388 M., '75. $1,966 09.

MCCOMBS.

In No. 21 in George G. Nealey's plan, laid out by J. S. Devlin, fronting 30 feet on Byrd avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and extending back along a 30 feet street 187 feet to a 30 feet street, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 231, page 321.

PAUL FERGUSON.

C. No. 1, L. F., 396 M., '75. $2,012 14.

TRACEY.

L No. 14 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 25 ft on north side of Webster avenue, Thirtenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 140 feet to a 20 feet alley. See Deed Book, vol. 238, page 228.

HENRY HUNTER AND MARY ANN HUNTER, HIS WIFE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 397 M., '75. $2,084 15.

TRACEY.

Lots. 30 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 20 fc on Meadow avenue, Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet. ee Deed Book, vol. 271, page 69, and Plan ook, vol. 3, page 76.

DANIEL DILLON.

C. P. o. 1, L. F., 418 M., '75. $1,016 66.

TRACEY.

e of land bounded by above described Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnoad and land of Eli Meyers, containacres.

3d.

e of land bounded by said turnpike and land of Eli Meyers and Wm. l, containing 5 acres.

RD DITHRIDGE, DECEASED, IN THE DS OF E. D. DITHRIDGE, J. M. BRUSH GEO. REIS, EXECUTORS.

No. 1, L. F., 133 M., '75. $1,070 30.

MELLON.

fronting 20 feet on north side of ylvania avenue, Pittsburgh, and ng back 200 feet, to a 20 feet alley ell street; together with the buildereon erected. See Deed Book, vol. e 329.

G. FULLMER AND KATES, FULLMER, TH NOTICE TO TERRE TENANTS.

No. 1, L. F. 149 M., '75. $1,578 57.

KIRKER.

s Nos. 207, 208, 211 and 212 in McLain aples' plan of Allentown, fronting 50 north side of Washington road, and g back along Maple avenue, about o to South street and having thereon g 3/4 of a large double frame dwelling. n Book, vol. 3, page 322 and 323.

E. W. M'GINNISS.

No. 1, V. E. 188 M., '75. $496 52.

EMERY.

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 138, 154, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 and 182 in Edward man's plan of lots in Chartiers township, d Minick Station, Pittsburgh, Chartiers and St. Louis Railroad. See Deed vol. 307, page 236.

JOHN D. HOERR.

No. 1, F. F., 193 M., '75. $767 81.

FRIEND.

fronting 16 feet on west side of Fortyand One-half street, Pittsburgh, and g back about 85½ feet, and having n erected a two-story brick houses. eed Book, vol. 289, page 353.

2d.

No. 3 in plan of R. S. Sill et al., front- feet on Evergreen Hamlet road, township, and running back 120 Sill avenue.

GILES S. BATES.

No. 1, V. E. 194 M., '75. $1,006 15.

FRIEND.

o. 70 in plan of Braddock's Field, g 20 feet on Dumas street, and runack along Maple street 120 feet to treet.

2d.

o. 100 in said plan, fronting 20 feet street, and running back along street 110 feet to an alley.

3d.

of lot No. 39 in Alvin Wilkins' fronting 40 feet on Charlotte street, uth ward, Pittsburgh, and running 0 feet to Atwood street.

4th.

of land beginning at center of Wilg and Braddocksfields public road d of F. C. King, Wilkins township, ing 8 acres, 114 3-10 perches, and thereon erected a two-story frame g.

5th.

fronting 50 feet on Forty-second Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and back along Jordan's lane 130 feet er's lane, and having thereon erected wo-story frame dwellings.

6th.

fronting 1031/2 feet on Forty-third Pittsburgh, and running back along y of Fred Stiehl about 130 feet to ad street, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling and a y frame dwelling.

7th.

os. 73, 74 and 75 in W. B. Foster's Lawrenceville, Seventeenth ward, gh, on which is erected a twoick dwelling and frame stable.

8th.

Nos. 133 and 134 in plan of James er, fronting each 20 feet on Talbot orough of Braddocks, and running feet to an alley.

GEORGE KETTERLE.

o. 1, V. E., 208 M., '75. $54 50.

J. H. KERR.

o. 58 in Voegtley's plan, fronting on Center avenue, Sixteenth ward, ity City, and running back 80 feet. d Book, vol. 232, page 455.

W. J. TOMER.

o. 1, V. E., 214 M., '75. $153 75.

PRITT.

o. 26 in partition of estate of John deceased, fronting 59.76 feet on street, Pittsburgh, and running 90.126 feet to an alley. See Deed k 279, page 292.

2d.

o. 1 in Orchard addition to East Liberty, fronting 34 feet on Shakespeare street, and running back along Landsdelt street, 100 feet to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 287, page 633.

3d.

Lots Nos. 81 and 85 in Barbara Negley's plan, fronting together about 51 feet on Penn avenue, and running back 145 feet to Center street. See Deed Book, vol. 274, page 2.

A. J. M'LAUGHLIN.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 251 M., '75. $37 17.

FULTON.

Lot fronting 35 feet on Talbot street, Braddock's field, and running back along a 20 feet alley, 100 feet. See Mortgage Book, vol. 78, page 53; and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, outbuildings, &c.

JOB BEEDEN.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 295 M., '75. $449 14.

MONRO.

Lot fronting 24 feet on north side of Wharton street, 125½ feet east from Seventeenth street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 60 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 252, page 39.

JOHN V. PERL, WITH NOTICE TO JAKE HILL, TERRE TENANT.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 256 M., '75. $5,491 50.

SIPE.

Lot fronting 20 feet on south side of Fourth street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along land of John Hough, 84½ feet, on which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, together with right of way over a 2½ feet private alley.

DANIEL SHALLENBERGER.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 281 M., '75. $684 65.

GLENN.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 24, in town of Buena Vista, fronting together 120 feet on Wood street, and running back along Third street 120 feet to Virgin alley. See Deed Book, vol. 176, page 69.

EGIA B. PARKINSON.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 297 M., '75. $3,371 00.

KERR & GUTHRIE.

Lot fronting 32½ feet on north side of Fifth street, borough of McKeesport, and running back 140 feet to an alley, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 302, page 82.

FLORENCE SULLIVAN.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 303, M., '75. $2,094 20.

TRACEY.

Lot fronting 48 feet on east side of Carpenter's alley, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 50 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 162, page 10.

AMZI BATEMAN.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 304 M., '75. $835 95.

TRACEY.

Lot. No. 39 in Craft's plan, fronting 64 feet on Crafton avenue, Chartiers township, and running back along Bradford street 153 feet to Franklin alley.

JAMES VERNON.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 305 M., '75. $1,976 10.

TRACEY.

Lot No. 72 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 20 feet on north side of Berthoud street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet to Locust alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, pages 34 and 35.

S. C. SNYDER.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 318 M., '75. $296 50.

BARTON.

Lot No. 40 in Richard L. Ewall's plan, fronting 24 feet on Long alley, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 38 feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 286, page 273.

C. H. LOVE, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. FAWCETT, ASSIGNEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 335 M., '75. $1,090 24.

ELDER.

Lots Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting together 100 feet on Rue Grand Vue avenue, Chartiers township, and running back along Locust way 100 feet to Plum way. See Deed Book, vol. 283, page 480.

JAS. M'CLERY, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. W. BRIGGS, HIS COMMITTEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 352 M., '75. $9,215 25.

MELLON.

Piece of land situate in ——— township, bounded by lands of Rogerson, Hays, Biggs, Keyer, Alex. McCleery's heirs, Ogden, Brindle and Mrs. Wilson's heirs, containing 86 acres, 41 perches. See Will Book, No. 9, page 250.

PATRICK O'NEIL.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 370 M., '75. $600 51.

MILLER & McBRIDE.

Piece of land situate in Ross township, bounded by public road and lands of Joseph L. Orr, Letitia Orr, A. Jameson and W. Bratt, containing one acre, strict measure, being part of lot No. 7, in Shuman's plan. See Deed Book, vol. 3, page 20.

JOHN A. CAROTHERS.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 371 M., '75. $17,200.

BROWN & LAMBIE.

Piece of land situate in Scott township, beginning at an apple tree at the corner of lands of James B. Glenn, thence north 72° 45 east 90½ perches; north 14, west 60½ perches to center Chartiers creek; thence up said creek, &c., &c., containing 59 acres, 24 perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a one and one-half story frame house and other improvements.

JOHN M'KELVEY.

C. No. 1, L. F., 388 M., '75. $1,966 09.

MCCOMBS.

In No. 21 in George G. Nealey's plan, laid out by J. S. Devlin, fronting 30 feet on Byrd avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and extending back along a 30 feet street 187 feet to a 30 feet street, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 231, page 321.

PAUL FERGUSON.

C. No. 1, L. F., 396 M., '75. $2,012 14.

TRACEY.

L No. 14 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 25 ft on north side of Webster avenue, Thirtenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 140 feet to a 20 feet alley. See Deed Book, vol. 238, page 228.

HENRY HUNTER AND MARY ANN HUNTER, HIS WIFE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 397 M., '75. $2,084 15.

TRACEY.

Lots. 30 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 20 fc on Meadow avenue, Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet. ee Deed Book, vol. 271, page 69, and Plan ook, vol. 3, page 76.

DANIEL DILLON.

C. P. o. 1, L. F., 418 M., '75. $1,016 66.

TRACEY.

e of land bounded by above described Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnoad and land of Eli Meyers, containacres.

3d.

e of land bounded by said turnpike and land of Eli Meyers and Wm. l, containing 5 acres.

RD DITHRIDGE, DECEASED, IN THE DS OF E. D. DITHRIDGE, J. M. BRUSH GEO. REIS, EXECUTORS.

No. 1, L. F., 133 M., '75. $1,070 30.

MELLON.

fronting 20 feet on north side of ylvania avenue, Pittsburgh, and ng back 200 feet, to a 20 feet alley ell street; together with the buildereon erected. See Deed Book, vol. e 329.

G. FULLMER AND KATES, FULLMER, TH NOTICE TO TERRE TENANTS.

No. 1, L. F. 149 M., '75. $1,578 57.

KIRKER.

s Nos. 207, 208, 211 and 212 in McLain aples' plan of Allentown, fronting 50 north side of Washington road, and g back along Maple avenue, about o to South street and having thereon g 3/4 of a large double frame dwelling. n Book, vol. 3, page 322 and 323.

E. W. M'GINNISS.

No. 1, V. E. 188 M., '75. $496 52.

EMERY.

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 138, 154, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 and 182 in Edward man's plan of lots in Chartiers township, d Minick Station, Pittsburgh, Chartiers and St. Louis Railroad. See Deed vol. 307, page 236.

JOHN D. HOERR.

No. 1, F. F., 193 M., '75. $767 81.

FRIEND.

fronting 16 feet on west side of Fortyand One-half street, Pittsburgh, and g back about 85½ feet, and having n erected a two-story brick houses. eed Book, vol. 289, page 353.

2d.

No. 3 in plan of R. S. Sill et al., front- feet on Evergreen Hamlet road, township, and running back 120 Sill avenue.

GILES S. BATES.

No. 1, V. E. 194 M., '75. $1,006 15.

FRIEND.

o. 70 in plan of Braddock's Field, g 20 feet on Dumas street, and runack along Maple street 120 feet to treet.

2d.

o. 100 in said plan, fronting 20 feet street, and running back along street 110 feet to an alley.

3d.

of lot No. 39 in Alvin Wilkins' fronting 40 feet on Charlotte street, uth ward, Pittsburgh, and running 0 feet to Atwood street.

4th.

of land beginning at center of Wilg and Braddocksfields public road d of F. C. King, Wilkins township, ing 8 acres, 114 3-10 perches, and thereon erected a two-story frame g.

5th.

fronting 50 feet on Forty-second Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and back along Jordan's lane 130 feet er's lane, and having thereon erected wo-story frame dwellings.

6th.

fronting 1031/2 feet on Forty-third Pittsburgh, and running back along y of Fred Stiehl about 130 feet to ad street, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling and a y frame dwelling.

7th.

os. 73, 74 and 75 in W. B. Foster's Lawrenceville, Seventeenth ward, gh, on which is erected a twoick dwelling and frame stable.

8th.

Nos. 133 and 134 in plan of James er, fronting each 20 feet on Talbot orough of Braddocks, and running feet to an alley.

GEORGE KETTERLE.

o. 1, V. E., 208 M., '75. $54 50.

J. H. KERR.

o. 58 in Voegtley's plan, fronting on Center avenue, Sixteenth ward, ity City, and running back 80 feet. d Book, vol. 232, page 455.

W. J. TOMER.

o. 1, V. E., 214 M., '75. $153 75.

PRITT.

o. 26 in partition of estate of John deceased, fronting 59.76 feet on street, Pittsburgh, and running 90.126 feet to an alley. See Deed k 279, page 292.

2d.

o. 1 in Orchard addition to East

JAKE HILL.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 487 and 488 M., '75. $730, $1,014 50.

LAZEAR.

Lot fronting 20 feet on south side of Fourth avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 84½ feet, and having thereon erected a three-story brick dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 233, page 391.

2d.

Piece of land in South Versailles township, bounded by Youghiogheny river and lands of Craven, Sill, Stewart's heirs, Penny and Miller, containing 140 acres. See Sheriff's Deed Book, vol. 2, page 275.

3d.

Piece of land in East Deer township, bounded by Pennsylvania Canal line and Allegheny river, containing 3 an acres, more or less. See Deed Book, vol. 230, page 186.

4th.

Piece of land in East Deer township, bounded by Pennsylvania Canal line and the lands of Joseph Mellon and Jacob Rainey, containing 3½ acres, more or less. See Deed Book, vol. 229, page 135.

5th.

Piece of land in borough of Sewickley, bounded by Ash, Hazel and Beaver streets, containing 6 acres, 122 perches. See Deed Book, vol. 236, page 516.

HENRY LEWIS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 490 M., '75. $1,571 39.

FETTERMAN, JOHNSON & FLACK.

Lot fronting 44 feet 1½ inches on west side of Wayne street, 220 feet north from Brady street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, and running back 60 feet, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling.

JAMES RITCHIE, WITH NOTICE TO WILKINS LINHART, ASSIGNEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 491 M., '75. $1,196 71.

FETTERMAN, JOHNSON & FLACK.

Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in James Douglass' plan, fronting 80 feet on south side of Albert street, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back about 78 feet to land of — Boggs. See Plan Book, vol. 5, pages 70 and 71.

JOSEPH CORBETT AND JAMES CORBETT.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 493 M., '75. $8,542 94.

FETTERMAN, JOHNSON & FLACK.

Lots Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 in A. M. and Sarah D. Barr's sub-division plan, fronting each 20 feet on Roup street, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, and running back about 135 feet to an alley; also right of way of said alley. See Plan Book, vol. 4, page 23.

JAMES M'GOWAN.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 494 M., '75. $1,959 34.

FETTERMAN, JOHNSON & FLACK.

Lots Nos. 163, 164, 165, 166 and 167, section B, in a plan called Knoxville, situate in Lower St. Clair township. See Plan Book, vol. 5, pages 162 and 163.

HENRY SCHWEITZER AND MARY, HIS WIFE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 496 M., '75. $932 97.

FETTERMAN, JOHNSON & FLACK.

Lots Nos. 218, 219, 220 and 221, section B, in a plan called Knoxville, situate in Lower St. Clair township. See Plan Book, vol. 5, pages 162 and 163.

WM. MARS AND CHARLES W. MAY.

C. P. No. 1, L. F. 497 M., '75. $2,503 85.

FETTERMAN, JOHNSON & FLACK.

Lots Nos. 66, 67, 68 and 67 in Thomas S. Blair's plan of town of Economyville, containing each 24 feet on Dike street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 120 feet to Hemlock street.

2d.

Lot fronting 15 feet on Enoch street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along the Villers street 100 feet to property of George Norris, and having thereon erected a brick house, subject to an annual ground rent of one hundred dollars. See Deed Book, vol. 290, page 355.

WM. NEILLIE AND MARY J. NEILLIE, HIS WIFE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F. 498 M., '75. $6,765 32.

FETTERMAN, JOHNSON & FLACK.

Lots Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81 in the subdivision plan of "Wm. Hazlett farm," situate in Ross township, and containing 6 acres and 53 perches. See Plan Book, vol. 5, pages 42 and 43.

MATHEW CRONEWETH.

C. P. No. 1, L. F. 513 M., '75. $1,233 75.

BROWN & LAMBIE.

Piece of land situate in Ross township, bounded by lands of Samuel Rea, Thomas Morrow and Herron and Hines, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling, two barns, spring house and outbuildings.

THOMAS B. GEYER.

C. P. No. 1, L. F. 514 M., '75. $3,350 50.

GEYER.

Lot fronting 34 feet on south side of Pearl street, Third ward, Allegheny city, and running back along Baltis's alley 60 feet, and having thereon erected a two story brick house.

ALLEN MEANS AND WM. MEANS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F. 515 M., '75. $7,251 29.

FETTERMAN, JOHNSON & FLACK.

Piece of land situate in Patton township, bounded by lands of Jane Carpenter, Thos. Reed, &c. See Deed Book, vol. 228, page 234.

JAMES P. WORTH, WITH NOTICE TO EBENEZER WORTH, TERRE TENANT.

C. P. No. 1, L. F. 521 M., '75. $249 17.

FETTERMAN, JOHNSON & FLACK.

Piece of land situate in Versailles township, adjoining lands of E. Worth's heirs and containing 6 acres, 2 roods and 18 perches.

JOSEPH ROUSH.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 532 M., '75. $797 25.

MONTOOTH & BRO.

Lot No. 22, in Thomas McClurg's plan, fronting 20 feet on west side of Center alley, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 129 feet to a 20 feet alley. See Deed Book, vol. 282, page 328.

HENRY HUNTER AND MARY ANN HUNTER, HIS WIFE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 397 M., '75. $2,084 15.

TRACEY.

Lots. 30 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 20 fc on Meadow avenue, Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet. ee Deed Book, vol. 271, page 69, and Plan ook, vol. 3, page 76.

DANIEL DILLON.

C. P. o. 1, L. F., 418 M., '75. $1,016 66.

TRACEY.

Lot fronting 20 feet on west side of Shiloh street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet to Franklin alley. See Deed Book, vol. 276, page 254.

CHRISTIAN KANDLER.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 423 M., '75. $4,421 49.

MUELLER.

LoNos. 1 and 2 in sub-division plan of Hoben Land Company, fronting together 80 feet 9½ inches on Ninth street, Hoboken, and running back 100 feet Center aven about 166 feet to a 40 feet street. See 1st Book, vol. 264, page 602.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 318 M., '75. $296 50.

BARTON.

Lot No. 40 in Richard L. Ewall's plan, fronting 24 feet on Long alley, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 38 feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 286, page 273.

C. H. LOVE, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. FAWCETT, ASSIGNEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 335 M., '75. $1,090 24.

ELDER.

Lots Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting together 100 feet on Rue Grand Vue avenue, Chartiers township, and running back along Locust way 100 feet to Plum way. See Deed Book, vol. 283, page 480.

JAS. M'CLERY, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. W. BRIGGS, HIS COMMITTEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 352 M., '75. $9,215 25.

MELLON.

Piece of land situate in ——— township, bounded by lands of Rogerson, Hays, Biggs, Keyer, Alex. McCleery's heirs, Ogden, Brindle and Mrs. Wilson's heirs, containing 86 acres, 41 perches. See Will Book, No. 9, page 250.

PATRICK O'NEIL.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 370 M., '75. $600 51.

MILLER & McBRIDE.

Piece of land situate in Ross township, bounded by public road and lands of Joseph L. Orr, Letitia Orr, A. Jameson and W. Bratt, containing one acre, strict measure, being part of lot No. 7, in Shuman's plan. See Deed Book, vol. 3, page 20.

JOHN A. CAROTHERS.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 371 M., '75. $17,200.

BROWN & LAMBIE.

Piece of land situate in Scott township, beginning at an apple tree at the corner of lands of James B. Glenn, thence north 72° 45 east 90½ perches; north 14, west 60½ perches to center Chartiers creek; thence up said creek, &c., &c., containing 59 acres, 24 perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a one and one-half story frame house and other improvements.

JOHN M'KELVEY.

C. No. 1, L. F., 388 M., '75. $1,966 09.

MCCOMBS.

In No. 21 in George G. Nealey's plan, laid out by J. S. Devlin, fronting 30 feet on Byrd avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and extending back along a 30 feet street 187 feet to a 30 feet street, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 231, page 321.

PAUL FERGUSON.

C. No. 1, L. F., 396 M., '75. $2,012 14.

TRACEY.

L No. 14 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 25 ft on north side of Webster avenue, Thirtenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 140 feet to a 20 feet alley. See Deed Book, vol. 238, page 228.

HENRY HUNTER AND MARY ANN HUNTER, HIS WIFE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 397 M., '75. $2,084 15.

TRACEY.

Lots. 30 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 20 fc on Meadow avenue, Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet. ee Deed Book, vol. 271, page 69, and Plan ook, vol. 3, page 76.

DANIEL DILLON.

C. P. o. 1, L. F., 418 M., '75. $1,016 66.

TRACEY.

Lot fronting 20 feet on west side of Shiloh street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet to Franklin alley. See Deed Book, vol. 276, page 254.

CHRISTIAN KANDLER.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 423 M., '75. $4,421 49.

MUELLER.

LoNos. 1 and 2 in sub-division plan of Hoben Land Company, fronting together 80 feet 9½ inches on Ninth street, Hoboken, and running back 100 feet Center aven about 166 feet to a 40 feet street. See 1st Book, vol. 264, page 602.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 318 M., '75. $296 50.

BARTON.

Lot No. 40 in Richard L. Ewall's plan, fronting 24 feet on Long alley, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 38 feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 286, page 273.

C. H. LOVE, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. FAWCETT, ASSIGNEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 335 M., '75. $1,090 24.

ELDER.

Lots Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting together 100 feet on Rue Grand Vue avenue, Chartiers township, and running back along Locust way 100 feet to Plum way. See Deed Book, vol. 283, page 480.

JAS. M'CLERY, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. W. BRIGGS, HIS COMMITTEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 352 M., '75. $9,215 25.

MELLON.

Piece of land situate in ——— township, bounded by lands of Rogerson, Hays, Biggs, Keyer, Alex. McCleery's heirs, Ogden, Brindle and Mrs. Wilson's heirs, containing 86 acres, 41 perches. See Will Book, No. 9, page 250.

PATRICK O'NEIL.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 370 M., '75. $600 51.

MILLER & McBRIDE.

Piece of land situate in Ross township, bounded by public road and lands of Joseph L. Orr, Letitia Orr, A. Jameson and W. Bratt, containing one acre, strict measure, being part of lot No. 7, in Shuman's plan. See Deed Book, vol. 3, page 20.

JOHN A. CAROTHERS.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 371 M., '75. $17,200.

BROWN & LAMBIE.

Piece of land situate in Scott township, beginning at an apple tree at the corner of lands of James B. Glenn, thence north 72° 45 east 90½ perches; north 14, west 60½ perches to center Chartiers creek; thence up said creek, &c., &c., containing 59 acres, 24 perches, more or less, and having thereon erected a one and one-half story frame house and other improvements.

JOHN M'KELVEY.

C. No. 1, L. F., 388 M., '75. $1,966 09.

MCCOMBS.

In No. 21 in George G. Nealey's plan, laid out by J. S. Devlin, fronting 30 feet on Byrd avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and extending back along a 30 feet street 187 feet to a 30 feet street, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 231, page 321.

PAUL FERGUSON.

C. No. 1, L. F., 396 M., '75. $2,012 14.

TRACEY.

L No. 14 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 25 ft on north side of Webster avenue, Thirtenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 140 feet to a 20 feet alley. See Deed Book, vol. 238, page 228.

HENRY HUNTER AND MARY ANN HUNTER, HIS WIFE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 397 M., '75. $2,084 15.

TRACEY.

Lots. 30 in C. H. Love's plan, fronting 20 fc on Meadow avenue, Thirteenth ward Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet. ee Deed Book, vol. 271, page 69, and Plan ook, vol. 3, page 76.

DANIEL DILLON.

C. P. o. 1, L. F., 418 M., '75. $1,016 66.

TRACEY.

Lot fronting 20 feet on west side of Shiloh street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 91½ feet to Franklin alley. See Deed Book, vol. 276, page 254.

CHRISTIAN KANDLER.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 423 M., '75. $4,421 49.

MUELLER.

LoNos. 1 and 2 in sub-division plan of Hoben Land Company, fronting together 80 feet 9½ inches on Ninth street, Hoboken, and running back 100 feet Center aven about 166 feet to a 40 feet street. See 1st Book, vol. 264, page 602.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 318 M., '75. $296 50.

BARTON.

Lot No. 40 in Richard L. Ewall's plan, fronting 24 feet on Long alley, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 38 feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 286, page 273.

C. H. LOVE, WITH NOTICE TO THOS. FAWCETT, ASSIGNEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 335 M., '75. $1,090 24.

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 29, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 26, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.05	27	77	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M..	29.97	42	49	W.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P.M..	29.90	34	79	N.W.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.95 | Highest thermom.. 43
Mean thermom.... 34 | Lowest thermom.. 25

Free Methodists.

The second quarterly meeting of the Free Methodists will be held at Braddock's Field, to-day and to-morrow. Preaching by the Rev. E. P. Hart, General Superintendent, this afternoon at two o'clock and in the evening at seven o'clock; also, on Sabbath morning at half-past ten, and in the evening at seven o'clock. Seats free.

Suits in Ejectment.

James Kelso and wife and others commenced proceedings in the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, against Jane Lightbill, and others, for possession of a fourth interest in an acre lot in the First ward, Allegheny.

Jane O. Morgan also brought an action against Gibson Minnigerode and Mary Jackson to recover a lot on Jane street, in the Twenty-fifth ward.

Legislative Visit.

Members of the Finance and Appropriation Committees of the State Legislature arrived in the city yesterday morning, for the purpose of visiting the public institutions in this vicinity asking aid from the public funds. They left at once for the Morganza Farm, in Washington county, and in the afternoon visited the present House of Refuge. To-day they will go to the Western Penitentiary and to Dixmont Insane Asylum. They will dine at the latter institution.

Otto Hensel Discharged.

Mr. Otto Hensel, the boot and shoe dealer who was charged with having failed to make a true statement of his assets and liabilities in the Bankrupt Court, has had a hearing before United States Commissioner McCandless, and has been discharged. The regular proceedings in bankruptcy will continue. The United States Commissioner states that there is no cause whatever for any outside interest, and that the schedule of Mr. Hensel was made as accurately as with the means so far as could be ascertained, correct. Upon these grounds the defendant was discharged.

Judge McCandless.

The statement that Judge McCandless had written to Senator Scott, to the effect that he had no objection to being retired, is contradicted. The Judge says he merely wrote that he had no objection to the bill granting him the privilege of the act which permits Judges who have reached the age of seventy years to retire from the bench upon full pay. The bill, he states, if it became a law, would not compel him to retire, even if he were seventy—he is only sixty-five—and as to resigning, he says that what depend upon his health. As long as he is able to perform the duties of his office he will not resign.

The Visiting Pittsburghers.

The Washington *Star*, of Thursday, says: A delegation of Pittsburgers arrived yesterday by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Short line. The occasion being a complimentary excursion given by the railroad company from Pittsburgh to Washington and return. Sam. D. Bowman, general superintendent of the road, accompanied them on their trip. The party are gartered at the Imperial, and will return to Pittsburgh to-day. Among others appear the names of Dr. Gross, President of Pittsburgh Select Council; Messrs. Lee Lightner, David Aiken, Jr., and Ben. Darlington, members Select Council; C. L. Magee, City Treasurer; Thos. S. Bigelow, attorney, and other prominent citizens.

For the Benefit of the Poor.

The Franklin Literary Society, assisted by Mr. J. A. Brashears and others, gave an entertainment last evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Eighteenth street, South Side. The programme comprised a drama entitled "What's not Contentment," the excellent farce "A Sea of Troubles," closing with "The Little German Band," by Messrs. Mahoney, Gould and Roberts. The performances were eleverly rendered by the amateurs in the hall was crowded—and those who participated, are certainly entitled to the liveliest gratitude of the many poor people whose misfortunes it will in a measure relieved by the handsome sum realized. The entertainment will be repeated this evening, and none who can afford the admission of the small sum of twenty-five cents—the price of admission—should fail to secure tickets.

Stolen Horse Recovered.

On the night of the 21st of February, a horse, a set of buggy harness and a halter were stolen from the stable of John Wagner, in the East End. This fact was brought to the notice of Chief of Police McCandless, who advertised the same by means of postal cards. Last evening a Pittsburgh man came to the Chief and told John N. Pugh, of Saxonburg, Butler county, stating that the horse and other property had been stolen from him on the 21st of February, the day following its disappearance from the owner's stable, by a man giving his name as J. Wooden, who said that he had been in the lumber business in Allegheny city during the past seventeen years, and that he lived on a farm near Corry. An officer will be sent to Saxonburg to-day to take possession of the property.

Pittsburgh Coke for Anthracite Furnaces.

The strike of the puddlers in the Pittsburgh mills has caused the shipment of large quantities of muck bar from the East, thus giving increased employment to Eastern puddlers, while our own remain idle. So the strike of the coal miners in the anthracite region is likely to cause an active demand for Pittsburgh coke; The Eastern furnaces, having exhausted their coal supplies, must blow out, or get fuel from some other quarter. It is stated that arrangements are now making for a supply of coke from this city, sufficient to keep the Eastern furnaces in blast. Coke can be delivered at Harrisburg at nine cents a bushel, and the cost of the metal would be about the same as if anthracite coal were used. It will be some compensation for the idle time of our puddlers, if the miners of the eastern end of the State shall, by striking for themselves, help to feed some of the hungry in this region.

Allegheny Valley Income Bonds.

There has been some inquiry after the new seven per cent. income bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due in 1894, but there is no fixed value in the market as yet, and there are but few offered for sale. Those who are not forced to sell prefer to hold them. We learn of three sales this week at 80 cents cash, one at 85 cents, cash, and two at 90 cents, half cash, half in August. Quotations are 80 cents, cash. Holders, so far as we have ascertained, are asking 90 cents, and are firm, believing that they will bring this when the first semi-annual interest is due, in April. They appear to be growing in favor as they are better understood, as the fund set apart by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and Northern Central Railroad Companies to secure the principal and interest, is thought to be sufficient to retire them in eleven or twelve years.

How Officers are to be Sworn In.

For the information of persons elected at the late February election to the office of constable, or to any township or municipal office, we publish the following extract from the law of the 15th of April, 1874 (pamphlet laws, 65):

"All judicial, state, county and municipal officers, hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section first of article seven of the constitution of this Commonwealth."

The penalty for failing to do so is fine or imprisonment, or both.

Constables (except high constables) must take this oath in court, to be filed in the clerk's office. Township officers before some person having authority to administer oaths, a certified copy to be filed with the township clerk.

Borough officers before a judge or justice of the peace, to be filed among the records of the corporation. But the chief officer, having been sworn, may administer the oath to the other officers.

The City Attorneyship and the Taxpayers.

The eight taxpayers who assembled in a weekly conclave, Thursday last, adopted a preamble declaring substantially that under the charter the office of City Attorney had been filled by a popular vote, until 1868, when "the ring," in order to increase its power and control the office, took away this power from the people, and placed it in the hands of the Finance Committee. The few gentlemen styling themselves the "Taxpayers' Union" have made some very wild and reckless assertions, and this is one more added to the number. The office of City Attorney was established by ordinance in 1821, and has always been held by appointment, save for a single year, in the early history of the city, when there was but little litigation. It was the custom, we believe, to employ some lawyer of ability, and pay him a reasonable fee for his services. Subsequently the office was filled annually by Councils, and a fixed salary was attached. In the thirty years, or more, the office has been filled in this way and, in looking over the list, it will be found that the city has rarely, if ever, made a poor choice. Neville B. Craig heads the list, followed by T. B Dalzell, Edward Simpson, James Finley, Cornelius Darragh, Moses Hampton, Andrew Wigton, Robert Woods, C. B. M. Smith, C. O. Loomis, C. B. Scully, Jas. L. Kuhn, O. H. Rippey, A. B. McCalmont, D. D. Bruce, A. W. Foster, J. W. Riddell, J. W. F. White, J. F. Shaler and Wm. S. Bigelow in 1867, the amended charter known as the consolidation act, provided that the City Attorney should be elected biennially by the people, and at the ensuing election Major J. F. Slagle, who has served the city faithfully for six years, by appointment, was elected to the office. This was not only a popular indorsement of the fitness of the incumbent, but also of the wisdom of Councils in making the appointment. In 1868, the supporters of the consolidation law repealed the section making this office elective by the people, and placed the appointment in the hands of the Finance Committee, subject to the approval of Councils. The reason for it was, that the office did not pay a large salary, and no reputable lawyer would have to submit to the annoyance and expense of an election every year or two. This is the truth of the matter; and the eight "taxpayers" who made the declaration that the "ring" has robbed the people of a right conferred by the original charter, and exercised by them until 1868, simply made eight asses of themselves.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

Annual Report of Inspector Lindsay—The Subject of Slaughter Houses.

Meat Inspector Lindsay, yesterday presented to the Board of Health his annual report for 1874, from which we take the following. After giving quarterly statements of the number of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. condemned, and also a recapitulation of the same, he says:

The total number of animals shipped from the East Liberty stock yards for the year ending December 31, 1874, was:

Cattle	360,391
Hogs	719,785
Sheep	696,394

Total number of dead stock arrived during the year:

Cattle	267
Hogs	2,095
Sheep	2,157

Mr. Lindsay again urges the necessity existing for a reformation in the business of slaughtering. There are about two hundred private slaughter houses in the city, in which, according to the best information I can obtain, will approximate about 50,000 animals (cattle, sheep, hogs and calves) annually slaughtered. The immense amount of offal taken from this large number of animals must be carted through the streets. There is not one of these slaughter houses but is regarded by those residing in the vicinity as a nuisance; there is not one that does not aid in the propagation of disease. Few of these houses do not (perhaps unintentionally) furnish unwholesome meat to the public, while there are few that do not depreciate the value of surrounding property. The only effective way to obviate the evils that characterize the present system is to concentrate in an abattoir the business of slaughtering and all the other nuisances dependent upon it. The abattoir should be located where the offal could be promptly removed and the premises kept scrupulously clean.

THE CITY'S HEALTH

Annual Report of Health Physician Snively—Interesting Statistics and Comments—Importance of the Board and Its Work—Statement of Comparisons with Other Cities—The Dirtiest City in the Union.

Dr. W. Snively, the accomplished and attentive physician of our city Board of Health yesterday presented to that body his annual report for 1874. It is a very interesting document and when printed in pamphlet form should be widely read. In opening his report, Dr. Snively says: "The subject of mortuary statistics is one of great importance, not alone to the Board of Health, the official sanitary guardians of the city, but to medical men and intelligent citizens of all classes who believe in utilizing both directly and indirectly the best means for promoting the welfare and prolonging the lives of the people." After some general remarks on the style and manner of the reports sent to the Board and upon the subject of the nomenclature of diseases, he gives some interesting tables, followed by comments thereon, of which the following are extracts:

There occurred in Pittsburgh during the year 3,331 deaths—a weekly average of 63 deaths. Estimating the population at 137,000, the death rate was equivalent to 24.66 in each thousand inhabitants, against 26.46 for 1873—a very decided decrease. Dr. Snively says:

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER CITIES.

It will be observed that, according to the figures given in the table, the death rate of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are equal; but when we take into consideration the fact that in Pittsburgh *all* the deaths which occur in the city are registered by the Board of Health, and that Allegheny contains not a single public hospital, as well the death rate, it is but fair to conclude that the death rate of Allegheny is considerably higher than that of Pittsburgh. Allegheny is one of the few cities in the country which are slow to appreciate the value of thoroughly organized sanitary administration and the official registration of births, marriages and deaths.

According to the figures furnished by the Register of that city, Savannah heads the list with the enormous death rate of 40.96 per thousand. Charleston and Montreal furnish the almost equally high rates of 38.96 and 38.22, respectively, while in New Orleans the death rate is 30.21. Troy, Hoboken, New York city, Fall River and Baltimore each furnish a high death rate, while the rates of Richmond and Brooklyn are about equal to that of Pittsburgh.

All other cities from which returns have been received show a considerably lower rate. It is a disagreeable fact which does not augur well for our material prosperity, that cities of much greater size and population than Pittsburgh, as Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati and San Francisco, should exhibit much more favorable mortuary reports.

THE DIRTIEST CITY.

In view of the fact, that Pittsburgh exhibits the highest death rate of infants and children under five years of age, of any city in the United States, and stands ninth upon the list as furnishing the highest annual death rate per thousand of the inhabitants, it may be proper to submit an explanation of these facts, and to present a few of the many reasons for their existence.

Pittsburgh is the dirtiest city in the country, naturally so, because of the number and extent of its manufacturing establishments, which necessitate an enormous consumption of bituminous coal, and immensely heavy traffic, as compared with other cities, over its streets, rendering it exceedingly costly and difficult to keep them in repair. It is impossible without a considerable expenditure of the public funds to keep streets which stand continually in need of repair, in a decent condition as regards cleanliness. I, at first, had that in no other city is so proportionately small an amount expended for this purpose as in Pittsburgh.

From filthy streets and alleys, to filthy dwellings and filthy clothing, is but a step. This is notably the facts as regards the poor, who,